

for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on Water and Power, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please call Kristin Phillips, Staff Assistant, or Colleen Deegan, Counsel, at (202) 224-8115.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday July 21, 1999. The purpose of this meeting will be to consider the committee budget resolution and to possibly consider the nomination of William Rainer for Commissioner and Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 21, 1999. The purpose of this meeting will be to consider the nomination of William Rainer to become Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and to conduct and oversight review of the Farmland Protection Program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, July 21, 1999, in open session, to consider the nominations of F. Whitten Peters to be Secretary of the Air Force; and Arthur L. Money to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Wednesday July 21, 1999 beginning at 10:00 a.m. in room SD-106, to conduct a markup.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 21, 1999 at 3:30 p.m. to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 21, 1999 at 4:30 p.m. to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Governmental Affairs Committee Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services be permitted to meet on Wednesday, July 21, 1999, at 2:00 p.m. for a hearing to examine whether the Russian commercial space launch quota has achieved its purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 21, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing on S. 985, the Intergovernmental Gaming Agreement Act of 1999. The hearing will be held in room 106, Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet for a hearing re Oversight of Federal Asset Forfeiture: Its Role in Fighting Crime, during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 21, 1999, at 2:00 p.m., in SD628.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 21, 1999 at 2:00 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 21, 1999 at 10:00 a.m. to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES, WILDLIFE, AND DRINKING WATER

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, and Drinking Water be granted permission to conduct a hearing Wednesday, July 21, 9:30 a.m., Hearing Room (SD-406), on

the science of habitat conservation plans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREST AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests & Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 21, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2:00 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1184, a bill to authorize the Secretary to dispose of land for recreation or other public purposes; S. 1129, a bill to facilitate the acquisition of inholdings in Federal land management units and the disposal of surplus public land, and for other purposes; and H.R. 150, a bill to amend the Act popularly known as the Recreation and Public Purposes Act to authorize disposal of certain public lands or national forest lands to local education agencies for use for elementary or secondary schools, including public charter schools, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OF WOMEN

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I want to call my colleagues attention to a new effort in California, the International Museum of Women. Elizabeth Colton, the president of the Board of Directors of the International Museum of Women is building broad support among community leaders and public officials. The museum will be built in San Francisco, since this city has roots which reach virtually every corner of the globe. The museum will start construction in 2003, and the total cost of the museum is \$50 million.

Women have made important contributions and this museum can help us to better explore the role of women in history. This museum will seek to not simply bring recognition to women and their contributions, but it will re-examine history to more accurately incorporate the effects and implications of women's actions and ideas. The museum's educational programs can play a significant role in shaping how society views women and girls.

In addition, International Museum of Women can provide role models for women and girls, furnish a new context for historical interpretations, and portray the importance and existence of the historic, ongoing fight for equal rights. This museum can open the doors to endless possibilities and limitless opportunities for females.

I call on my colleagues to join me in saluting the International Museum of

Women, as one way to eradicate inequality and open doors to opportunity.●

300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSION SAN JOSE DE LA LAGUNA

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, Our Independence Day, July 4th is also a significant day at the Laguna Pueblo in New Mexico. On July 4, 1699, seventy-seven years before the famous American Independence day, the Spanish Governor of the New Mexico Territory sanctioned the ground-breaking for the Mission San Jose de la Laguna.

Laguna Pueblo has six villages—Laguna, Mesita, Paguate, Encinal, Paraje, and Seama. The Mission San Jose is the Mother Church for all the villages. To celebrate this important milestone, a feast day was declared for the Laguna Pueblo. Events started with a fund raising dinner on Friday, July 2. On Saturday, July 3, traditional dances were held at the main plaza and a beautiful fireworks display and community dance closed the first full day of celebration.

On Sunday, July 4, at 8 o'clock in the morning, an open air mass was celebrated by Bishop Donald Pelotte of the Archdiocese of Gallup. Laguna Pueblo drummers and singers in traditional dress participated in the mass. Pottery vessels by Laguna artists were made for the Eucharist.

Special guests included former U.S. Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, the Blessed Sacrament Sisters, Sisters of St. Agnes, and Sisters of the Immaculate Conception. Father Antonio Trujillo of the San Jose Mission was a key participant in the mass. He spoke of the importance of continuing to embrace two religious traditions in mutual respect.

Gratitude to all who organized this very special Independence Day event for Laguna Pueblo was generously given. Laguna Pueblo Governor Harry Early and the Pueblo Council were present and active throughout the activities. Special guests were introduced.

Traditional Indian dances such as the Hunter's Dance and the Eagle Dance were held throughout the day on the same plaza where the mass was celebrated.

The formal mass of the Mission San Jose and the Laguna Pueblo traditional dances emphasized the beauty in which these two cultures have overcome past difficulties and now flourish in grace and common respect. As Father Mark Joseph noted, we are reminded today to "take care of your family as St. Joseph took care of his family." The Catholic Church and the Laguna Pueblo families have clearly taken this message to heart.

A Spirit Garden was organized and planted to honor all those who farmed these arid lands over the past centuries. A procession to the Rio San Jose was held on Saturday afternoon. Statues of St. Joseph, St. Mary, Jesus

Christ, and other saints were brought in from all the villages for this procession.

A new niche about four feet high and a couple of feet deep for a shrine to St. Joseph was carved out of the sandstone between the church and the San Jose River. The niche was hand chiseled by the Siow brothers of Laguna Pueblo, Gaylord, Virgil, and Delbert. A stone carving of St. Joseph holding baby Jesus was placed in the shrine. The statue was made by Robert Dale Tsosie.

This new shrine to St. Joseph was dedicated and blessed with water from the Rio San Jose. This river water was also used to bless the personal and village saints that were carried to the river by about two hundred participants. Governor Harry Early led the procession as he carried a statue of St. Joseph down to the river and then back up the hill to the Mission San Jose. A blessing ceremony for the saints, the mission, and the Pueblo was held at the river on Saturday, July 3, 1999.

In preparation for this 300th anniversary celebration, many traditional practices like gardening, belt weaving, drum making, and pottery making were undertaken with special pride by young and old alike.

I am pleased to be able to share this special event with my colleagues who will be intrigued by the added significance of the 4th of July to the Laguna Pueblo of New Mexico and to Americans in general.

Mr. President, an article by Debra Haaland Toya further explains the significance of this important anniversary to Laguna Pueblo. This article was published in the June, 1999, edition of New Mexico Magazine. Debra is an enrolled member of Laguna Pueblo and a member of the San Jose 300th Anniversary Committee. I ask that her article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The article follows:

MISSION SAN JOSE DE LA LAGUNA

(By Debra Haaland Toya)

The splendor of the San Jose Mission at the Village of Old Laguna goes much deeper than its three-century-old altar, dominated by hand-carved pine columns. A magnificent wooden altar screen, originally painted by a man known only as The Laguna Santero, depicts the guardians of the village. Brilliant red and green dominates the floor to ceiling adornment and prominently attests to the unification of traditional Native and Catholic Religions. This July 4th, Laguna's coexistence with the Catholic Church will enter its 300th year.

Built of sandstone, San Jose Mission sits on the highest rise in the village, watching over its caretakers. The church is revered for its magnificent art and architecture, and for its spiritual contributions. Laguna's church was built after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680; therefore, enjoyed a peaceful existence. It missed the fire and destruction exerted by other peoples, onto their churches, as a result of opposition to religious suppression.

Before the mission was built, a delegation of Lagunas traveled the dusty roads, by foot and with horses, to Santa Fe during the late-1600s, to ask Governor Pedro Rodriguez Cubero for a priest. The Governor sent the

delegation away and told them that once they prepared a place of worship, a priest would be sent. On July 4, 1699, Mission San Jose was founded along with the recognition by the Spanish Government that Laguna Pueblo was a legitimate possession. The original document attesting to this shift states that Laguna "swore its vassalage and obedience," to Spain.

Throughout the years the church has been a beacon, although its path has not always been a straight one. The Indians continued their traditional ceremonies even after Christianization. From time-to-time, this practice gathered ire from those non-Indians intent on making Lagunas single-minded in their worship. It is documented that during the mid-1800s most Lagunas attended church out of fear rather than desire. During Mexican rule, prior to 1848, part of the church's convent fell into ruins, and another part of the church was used as a kiva, where sacred ceremonies were prepared for.

In spite of the changes that occur with time, the care the church receives remains constant. In August of 1998 a meeting, of the San Jose 300th Anniversary Committee and the elder women, highlighted plans of replastering the floor. Lifetime resident, Julia Herrera, who has plastered since she was a girl, stressed the importance of youth involvement.

Father Antonio Trujillo, committee chairman, widely announced plans for the 2-week-long project. No fewer than 30 people per day, including teenagers, arrived daily to give their share of toil. The job included removing five inches of old floor, hauling dirt, cutting straw, and mixing mud using a wooden block like a mano. The entire 2300 square feet were plastered on hands and knees. "This is good," Julia says approvingly, "if the kids don't learn how, who'll take care of the church when we're gone?"

The people plan to completely resurface the outside of the church in the near future. During the mid-sixties, in an effort to protect the church, a cement coating instead of plaster was applied. Over the years, the cement has cracked, allowing water to enter but not escape. Upon inspection, Cornerstone Foundation, an organization that helps communities rebuild traditional structures, discovered that the water caused enormous damage to the large rocks at the base of the walls, particularly on the north side.

To undertake this project the people will have to carve away the current coating using special saws, chisels, and hammers. The disintegrated rocks will be replaced and the 30-foot-high-walls will be replastered. Upon surveying the damage, Julia looks up and recalls a time when her relatives hoisted her up with a pulley, and a rope tied around her waist, in order to cover the highest portion of the walls. "Not anymore, I'm too old now," she remarks.

In years past, plastering would occur prior to feast days and neighboring tribal members would offer help. During the work, they were given room and board in village homes and feasted when the work was done. This forthcoming project will be undertaken by the community alone, with no professional help, and this time Julia will be on the ground supervising.

The committee planned a number of cultural events leading up to July 4th when a traditional feast day will take place. Through the years, and due to increased outside influences, such as 30 years of uranium mining, off-reservation employment, and the affects of technology, some cultural activities have not been as strongly exercised as others.

In December 1998, committee member, Ann Ray, organized a day which focused on the almost forgotten practice of making of clay